

TITLE OF THE INVENTION: PROCESS FOR PRODUCING SYNTHETIC FIBER
FABRIC HAVING TRANSLUCENT PRINTING (DYEING) PATTERNS AND FABRIC
THUS OBTAINED

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Field of the Invention

[0001] The subject invention relates to a synthetic fiber fabric having translucent printing (dyeing) patterns thereon. The subject invention also relates to a process
10 for producing the synthetic fiber fabric having translucent printing (dyeing) patterns thereon.

Background of the Invention

[0002] In prior art, the technique of etching a printing pattern is only applied to natural cellulose fiber
15 products, wherein the cellulose fiber is etched by an acid to form patterns thereon. There is no commercially available synthetic fiber fabric having translucent printing (dyeing) patterns thereon. Generally, the use of the conventional printing (dyeing) process in a synthetic
20 fiber fabric is merely to print patterns thereon. The conventional printing (dyeing) process mainly comprises the steps of presetting, etching (reducing the cellulose fiber), dyeing, printing, drying, fixing, soaping, and final treatment. The etching step is directed to render
25 the fiber surfaces uneven by using an etching agent so as

to improve the properties of the fiber such as feel. However, the conventional processes cannot provide a synthetic fiber fabric having translucent printing (dyeing) patterns thereon.

5 [0003] Accordingly, a process for producing a synthetic fiber fabric having translucent printing (dyeing) patterns thereon is highly desired.

Summary Of the Invention

[0004] The present invention relates to a process for
10 producing a synthetic fiber fabric having translucent printing (dyeing) patterns thereon.

[0005] The present invention also relates to a synthetic fiber fabric having translucent printing (dyeing) patterns thereon.

Detailed Description of the Invention

15 [0006] By way of illustration and to provide a more complete appreciation of the present invention with many of the attendant advantages thereof, the following detailed description is given concerning a process for producing a
20 synthetic fiber fabric having translucent printing (dyeing) patterns thereon and a synthetic fiber fabric having translucent printing (dyeing) patterns thereon.

[0007] The present invention relates to a process for producing a synthetic fiber fabric having translucent printing (dyeing) patterns thereon. The process comprises a printing step conducted prior to an etching step and the printing step
5 comprises printing a paste for dyeing and/or printing comprising a transparent printing developer onto a surface of the fabric. Specifically, the process comprises the steps of presetting, printing, drying, fixing, etching, soaping, dyeing and final treatment. Optionally, the order of the steps can be adjusted
10 or additional steps can be applied therebetween if the adjustment of order or the additional steps would not result in a negative influence on the desired translucent effect of the patterns. For example, a sanding step can be applied between the presetting step and printing step, the dyeing step can be
15 replaced by a dyeing & printing step. Furthermore, the dyeing step can be conducted prior to the dyeing & printing step or the dyeing & printing step can be conducted prior to the dyeing step.

[0008] In the printing step, a transparent printing
20 developer is mixed with a paste for dyeing and/or printing in suitable amounts and the mixture is printed onto a surface of a fabric to form printing patterns thereon. In the etching step, the transparent printing developer

accelerates the etching homogeneously. Hence, the fabric surface containing the transparent printing developer has a special etching effect and a difference in transparency from those of fabric surfaces that do not contain the transparent printing developer. Hence, patterns having special translucent effects are formed on the fabric.

[0009] The steps of the process of the invention are described as follows.

Presetting

10 [0010] A griegge is scoured and delivered to a presetting machine to preset the griegge to form a fabric. The speed of the presetting machine can be, for example, from 15 to 120 meter/min. The temperature of the presetting machine can be, for example, 100 to 210°C.

15 Printing, drying, fixing

[0011] The fabric is treated in a printing machine, for example, a roller-printing machine or an automatic screen-printing machine. A transparent printing developer is mixed with a paste for dyeing and/or printing in suitable amounts (for example, the amount of the transparent printing developer is 1 to 50 weight percent, preferably 3 to 15 weight percent, based on the total of the transparent

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printing developer and paste) to form a paste mixture. The paste mixture is printed onto the surface of the fabric at a speed of 5 to 150 meter/min to form a printing pattern on the fabric. The fabric is dried at a temperature from 50°C to 210°C and fixed at a temperature from 100°C to 210°C to render the printing pattern containing the transparent printing developer and paste bonded to the fabric surface.

[0012] The transparent printing developer suitable for the invention includes a quaternary ammonium salt ion

promoter. Persons skilled in the art can select a suitable quaternary ammonium salt as a promoter for the etching agent, for example, tetraalkyl ammonium iodide (NR_4I) and tetraalkyl ammonium hydroxide (NR_4OH). Generally, a quaternary ammonium salt is used as a promoter in the etching step involved in conventional dyeing and finishing processes to accelerate etching. However, conventional dyeing and finishing process does not produce a printing (dyeing) fabric having translucent patterns thereon. In other words, a quaternary ammonium salt is merely used in the conventional dyeing and finishing process to promote the etching, but not to produce a printing (dyeing) fabric having translucent patterns thereon.

Etching

[0013] The synthetic fiber fabric having the transparent printing developer-containing paste is treated by a suitable etching agent in a suitable concentration (for example, 1 to 50 Be, preferably 15 to 35 Be) under suitable conditions, for example at a speed of 5 to 120 meter/min and at a temperature of 20°C to 150°C. The synthetic fiber fabric thus treated has a translucent printing (dyeing) pattern on the surface of the fiber to obtain a special translucent effect.

[0014] Persons skilled in the art can select suitable etching agents to effect etching. The etching agents include, but are not limited to, sodium hydroxide, sodium carbonate and sodium hydrogen carbonate.

Soaping

[0015] The synthetic fiber fabric is then subjected to a soaping step, for example at a speed of 1200 yards/piece, to remove the impurities and processing agents on the fabric. The soaping conditions include, but are not limited to, a soaping temperature of 4°C to 120°C and a speed of 20 to 120 meter/min.

Dyeing

[0016] The synthetic fiber fabric is dyed with suitable dyes, for example, acid dyes, disperse dyes, cationic dyes, reactive dyes, indanthrene dyes (vat) and direct dyes, together with suitable dyeing auxiliaries in, for example, an air flow dyeing machine, a jigger dyeing machine, a winch dyeing machine, a beam dyeing machine, a jet dyeing machine, a rapid dyeing machine or a continuous dipping & padding dyeing machine under, for example, a temperature of 40°C to 170°C.

[0017] The synthetic fiber fabric, which is dyed or not dyed, is subjected to a dyeing & printing step. The synthetic fiber fabric is treated by suitable dyes, pigments, gold powder, silver powder, and a printing paste in a roller printing machine or automatic screen printing machine to conduct dyeing & printing under conditions, for example a speed of 15±5 meter/min. Suitable dyes include, for example, acid dyes, disperse dyes, cationic dyes, reactive dyes, indanthrene dyes (vat) or direct dyes. Alternatively, the dyeing & printing can be replaced by a transfer printing.

[0018] Either the dyeing step or dyeing & printing step, or both, can be used as desired to practice the invention. In the

latter case, the dyeing step and the dyeing & printing step can be subsequently used in any order.

Final treatment

[0019] The synthetic fiber fabric can be optionally
5 subjected to a final treatment, for example softening,
water-repelling, cold-hot calender, coating, lamination,
and special waterproofing. For example, the synthetic
fiber fabric can be delivered to a tank containing a
softening agent to conduct the softening treatment or to a
10 tank containing a water-repellent agent to conduct the
water-repelling treatment. Then, the synthetic fiber
fabric is delivered to a machine at a suitable speed (for
example 35 to 55 meter/min), a suitable height (60 to 100
mm, for example 80 mm), a suitable angle (0.75 to 1.05 mm,
15 for example, 0.95 mm), a suitable temperature (110°C to
130°C, for example 120°C) to conduct the waterproofing
treatment. The synthetic fiber fabric is then stored for a
suitable period of time to effect crosslinking. The fabric
can be optionally subjected to a final setting to obtain
20 the final product.

[0020] The following example is provided to further
explain the invention from which the artisans can further

appreciate the invention. However, the example should not be considered as a limitation to the scope of the invention.

EXAMPLE

5 [0021] A griegge of 450 ± 50 yards/piece is subjected to a scouring treatment wherein the temperature of the scouring liquid is about $90 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ and the speed is 50 ± 10 meter/min. After scouring treatment, the griegge is delivered to a presetting machine to form a fabric at a speed of 80 ± 5
10 meter/min and at a temperature of $200 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$. A printing paste containing a transparent printing developer, tetraalkyl ammonium hydroxide (NR_4OH), in which the amount of the transparent printing developer is 3 to 15 weight percent, based on the total of the transparent printing developer
15 and paste, is printed on the fabric in a roller printing machine or automatic screen printing machine at a speed of 15 ± 5 meter/min to form a desired printing pattern on the fabric. The fabric is then dried at a temperature of $110 \pm 10^\circ\text{C}$ and fixed at a temperature of $160 \pm 20^\circ\text{C}$. The fabric
20 is further subjected to an etching treatment in a tank having an etching agent (sodium hydroxide) with a concentration of 15 to 35 Be at a speed of 30 ± 10 meter/min

and at a temperature of $100^{\circ}\text{C}\pm 15^{\circ}\text{C}$ to form a printing fabric having a translucent pattern thereon. The fabric is soaped at 450 ± 50 yards/piece at a temperature of $100^{\circ}\text{C}\pm 20^{\circ}\text{C}$ and at a speed of 50 ± 10 meter/min. The fabric is then dyed at a
5 temperature of $100^{\circ}\text{C}\pm 30^{\circ}\text{C}$ with a dye including a dyeing auxiliary. The fabric is delivered to a tank containing a water-repellant agent to conduct a water-repelling treatment. The fabric is then delivered to a waterproofing machine at a speed of 45 ± 5 meter/min, with a height of 80
10 mm, a angle of 0.95mm, a temperature of 120°C to conduct a waterproofing treatment. Then, the fabric is stored for a period of 16 hours to effect crosslinking. The fabric is subjected to a final setting conducted under a temperature of 130°C , a width of 66 inches, and a speed of 60 ± 10
15 meter/min to obtain a final product.

[0022] The present invention may, of course, be carried out in other specific ways than those herein set forth without departing from the spirit and essential characteristics of the present invention. The present
20 embodiments are, therefore, to be considered in all respects as an illustration and are not restrictive.